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Polytechnic, and the Philosophical and Literary Societies of Leeds; from the Wisconsin Commission for exhibiting the destruction of Forest Trees; from Prof. J. Wyman; and from the publishers of the Journal of Medical Sciences and Medical News.

The decease of Prof. A. T. Kupffer, on 4th June, 1865, aged 65 years, and of James Jackson, M.D., of Boston, in August, 1867, aged 90 years, both members of this Society, was announced.

Dr. Emerson referred to the hailstorm which passed over this city on Wednesday of last week, and mentioned the peculiarity of its advance from the north, as well as the construction of some of the hailstones which he had examined, being internally composed of snow, surrounded by an outer crust of ice. Observations were made on the subject of this storm by other members.

Pending nominations Nos. 576, 579, 580, and 581, were read.

And the Society was adjourned.

Stated Meeting, October 18, 1867.

Present, nine members.

Prof. CRESSON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Letters were read from C. H. Crane, Assistant Surgeon-General U. S. Army, dated October 3d, and from Gustavus Henrichs, dated October 8, 1867, accompanying donations for the Library.

Donations for the Library were announced: From the Geographical Society at Paris; from Prof. F. Zantedeschi, Padua; from Prof. Gustavus Henrichs, Iowa City; from the Essex Institute, Salem; from J. W. Alvord, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau; from Dr. Charles M. Wetherill; from Dr. J. I. Cohen, of Baltimore; from C. H. Crane, Assistant Surgeon-General U. S. Army, and from the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

The following communication from Dr. F. V. Hayden, was read:

JULESBURG, COL., October 10, 1867.

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SIR: I have made some very interesting observations in regard to Indian History in the course of my geological survey of this State. Most of the Indians of the Lower Missouri, as the Pawnees, Otoes, Iowas, Missouris, live in earth-built or stationary villages, and have done so from time immemorial. The tribes on the Upper Missouri do the same,—Aricaras, Mandans, and Minitauns.

All along the Missouri, in the valley of the Little Blue, Big Blue, Platte, Loup Fork Rivers, I have observed the remains of these old dirt villages, and pieces of pottery are almost invariably found with them. But on a recent visit to the Pawnee Reservation or Loup Fork, I described the remains of an old Pawnee village, apparently of greater antiquity than the others, and the only one about which any stone implements have been found as yet. On and around the site of every cabin of this village, I found an abundance of broken arrow-heads, chipped flints, some of which must have been brought from a great distance, and a variety of small stones, which had been used as hammers, chisels, &c. I have gathered about half a bushel of the fragments of pottery, arrow-heads, and chipped flints, some of which I hope to exhibit to the Society next winter. No Pawnee Indian now living knows of the time when this village was inhabited. Thirty years ago, an old chief told a missionary that his tribe dwelt there before his birth, but he knew nothing of the use of stone arrow-heads, though he said his people used them before the introduction of iron. This discovery is interesting, as it is the first tribe that I have ever been able to find connecting the stone age with the present in the Missouri Valley.

I have asked the most intelligent Indians of more than twenty tribes in this valley, how far back in the past the Indians used stone arrow-points, and I have received but one answer. They would point towards heaven and say, "The Great Spirit only knows, we do not."

At Pine Bluff, on Pole Creek, a branch of the Platte, and on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, there are large quantities of chipped flints and arrow-heads, showing that in former times they wrought them at this locality. Mr. S. B. Reed, Superintendent of Construction U. P. R. R., found specimens of pottery abundant, and chipped flints and arrow-points on the Plains near the Humboldt

Mountains. The pottery was made of disintegrated granite, as it was full of particles of mica. These remains may possibly be modern, for the Digger Indians who inhabit this region are a low, degraded people, and even now use flint arrow-points, though they use no pottery. There is now no evidence that the Indians of this region ever used any pottery like that found, so that it may be possessed of some antiquity. I have collected considerable material in the languages of the Omaha, Winnebago, Otoe, and Pawnee tribes of Indians, and I shall prepare for the Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society a paper on them during the winter.

I hope to present, in a year or two, the second part of "Ethnography and Philology of the Indian Tribes of the Missouri Valley," for publication in the Transactions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. V. HAYDEN,
U. S. Geologist.

A communication from Mr. P. E. Chase was read, noticing a meteor which was seen at Haverford College, on the evening of Tuesday, 15th inst. The meteor, which was about 6' in diameter, was about 30° above the eastern horizon, at 5h. 40m. P.M. It moved northeasterly over an arc of about 25° in 5 seconds, then exploded and disappeared. I was crossing the college lawn in a southwesterly direction, but the light was so brilliant that it attracted my attention, and caused me to turn around. The sun had been set only twenty minutes, and the twilight was so strong that only a few stars of the first magnitude were faintly visible.

The Society then proceeded to the stated business, and balloted for the candidates for membership.

All other business having been concluded, the ballot-boxes were opened, and the following gentlemen were declared to be elected members of the Society:

J. Sergeant Price, Philadelphia.

Ario Pardee, Hazleton, Penna.

John Stuart Mill, London.

Henry C. Lea, Philadelphia.

And the Society was adjourned.